

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



Contents
In this issue
About this Release
Contents

**19/11/08 Note:** Economy Journal of fACTs web page was changed. The reported decline in value (trend) for housing commitments in the ACT (June 2008) has been changed.

### **CONTENTS**

**Expanded Contents** 



### **Key indicators**

Includes: Population, Education, Crime, Tourism, Consumer Price Index, National accounts, Labour force, Retail trade, Building approvals, Housing finance, House Price Index



### **People**

Includes: Journal of fACTs, Education



### **Economy**

Includes: Journal of fACTs, National Accounts

### **Environment**

Includes: Journal of fACTs



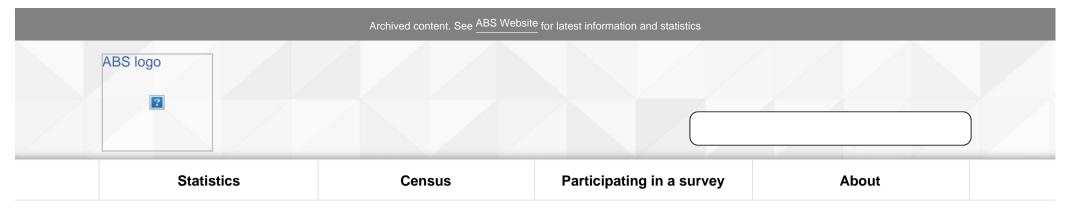


# **Australian Capital Region**

Includes: Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region

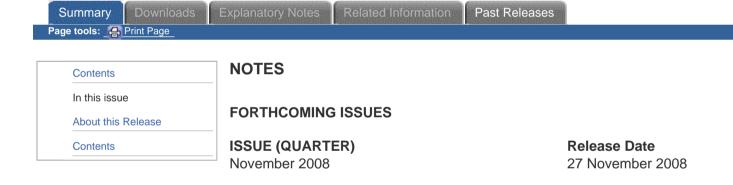
This page last updated 26 November 2008

	Arc	hived content. See ABS Website	e for latest information and st	tatistics		
Creative commons	Copyright	Disclaimer	Privacy	Accessibility	Staff login	



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008

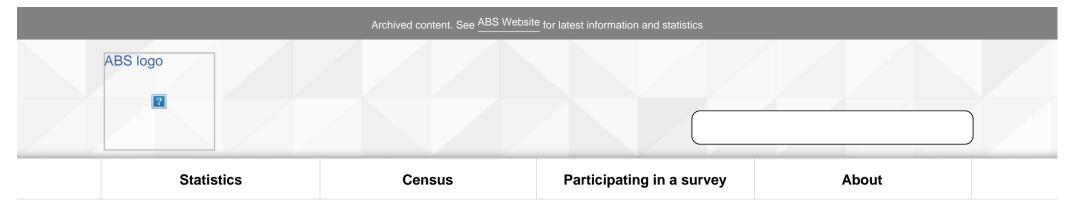


### **INQUIRIES**

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

### **SUMMARY COMMENTARY**

Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics



### 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



In this issue

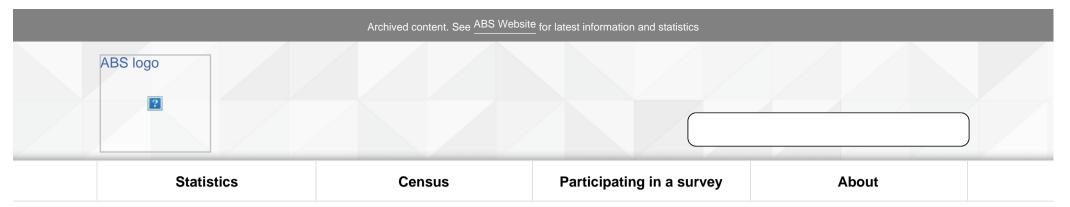
About this Release

Contents

1307.8 Australian Capital Territory in Focus
1381.8 ACT and Region... A Statistical Atlas
1344.8.55.001 ACT Stats

In fACT provides statistical analysis and commentary on a wide range of issues and draws extensively on information provided from other agencies together with ABS data. Key indicators provide a quick reference to social and economic statistics while quantitative analysis on various subjects surrounding the economy, the environment and social statistics are included. It also contains topical articles together with easy to interpret maps of Canberra and the surrounding region.

This page last updated 26 November 2008



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



Population
Education
Crime
Tourism
Consumer Price Index
National accounts
Labour force
Retail trade
Building approvals
Housing finance
House Price Index

Key indicators

People

Journal of fACTs

Education

Economy

Journal of fACTs

National Accounts

Environment

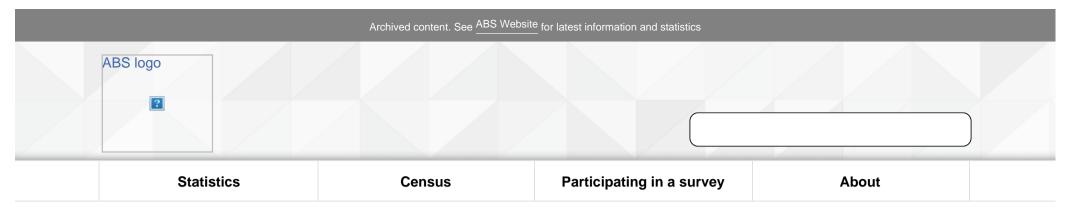
Journal of fACTs

Australian Capital Region

Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region

This page last updated 12 May 2010

# Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



This section contains the following subsection:

Population

Education

Crime

Tourism

Consumer Price Index

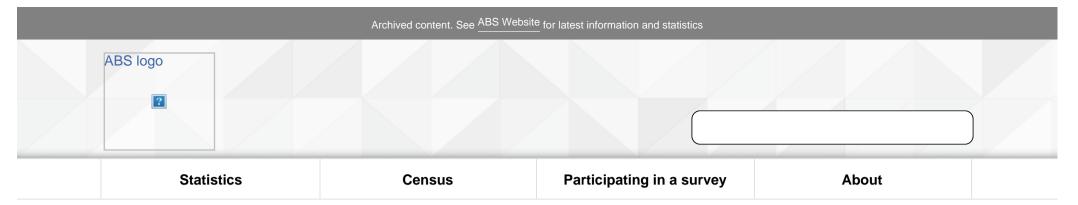
National accounts

Labour force
Retail trade
Building approvals
Housing finance
House Price Index

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

### Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



In this issue
About this Release
Contents

### **ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION**

		Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Dec Qtr 07			
Estimated resident population	persons	p340 818	p21 180 632
Percentage change from previous quarter	%	p0.2	p0.4

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

# MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION(a)

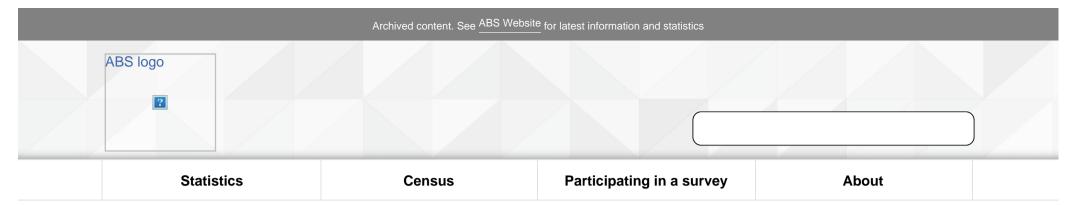
Australian Capital Territory Australia(b)
years years

30 June 2007	34.5	36.8
(a) The median age indicates the age at which	half the population is older and half younger.	
(b) Australia includes Other Territories.		
Source: Population by Age and Sex Australia	n States and Tarritaries (act no. 2201.0)	

Previous Page Next Page

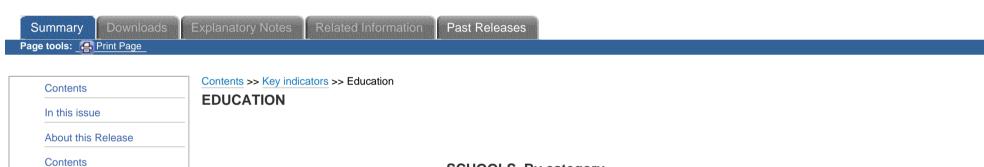
This page last updated 26 November 2008

# Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



# SCHOOLS, By category

	Government	Non-government	All schools
	no.	no.	no.
Australian Capital Territory			
2006	95	44	139
2007	88	44	132

Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

	 _	_		
CT	 П		N 11-	rc
-> 1	 .,	_	N	_

Australian Capital Territory	Australia
no.	no.

2006	59 767	3 393 242
2007	59 566	3 441 026

Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

# **APPARENT RETENTION RATES, Full-time students**

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	%	%
Year 7/8 to Year 12		
2006	88.7	74.7
2007	85.2	74.3

Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

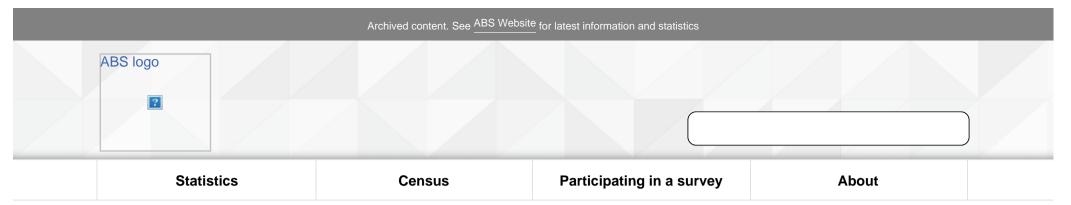
# **EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION AND ATTAINMENT, Non-school - 2007**

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	'000	'000
Persons enrolled in a course of study	54	2 489
Non-school qualification(a)		
Persons with a non-school qualification	142	7 165
Persons without a non-school qualification	88	6 465
Total persons aged 15-64 years	230	13 630

<sup>(</sup>a) Non-school qualification refers to educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education. Source: Education and Work, Australia (cat. no. 6227.0).

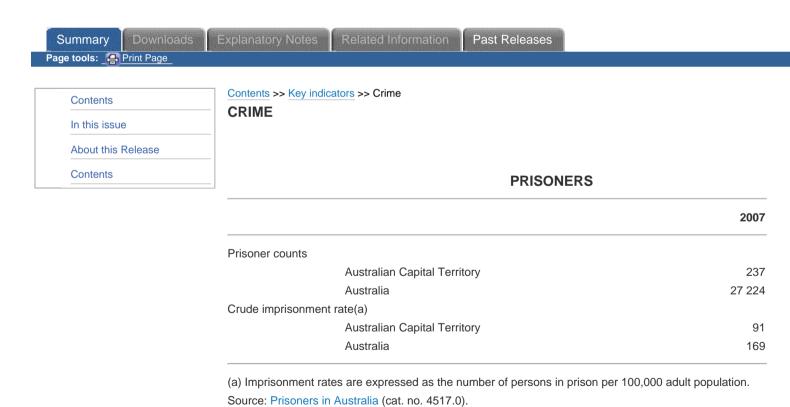
Previous Page Next Page

# Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics

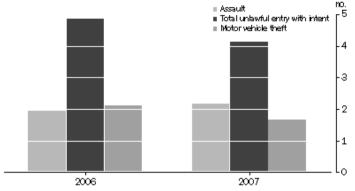


# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



VICTIMS, Australian Capital Territory



(a) Victims data are not comparable across jurisdictions.

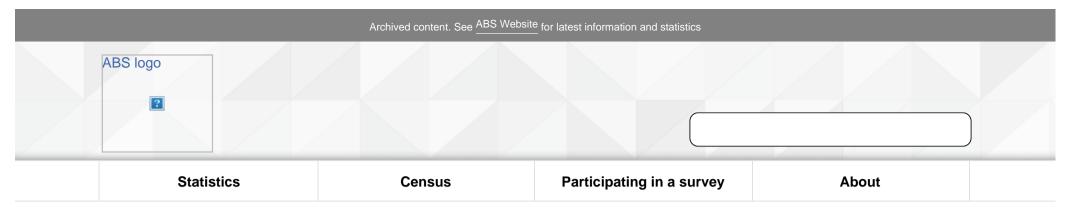
Person-related offences prior to 2006 are not comparable with data from 2006 onwards.

Source: Recorded Orime - Victims, Australia (cat. no. 4510.0).

<u>Previous Page</u> <u>Next Page</u>

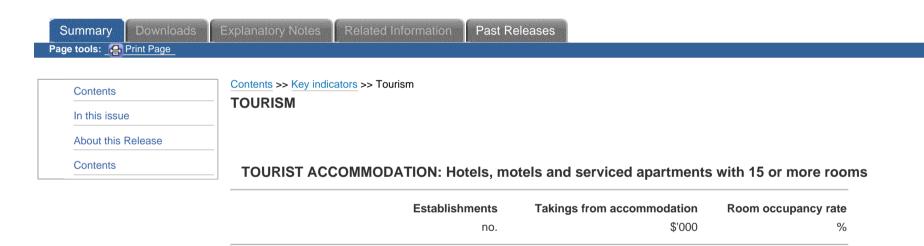
This page last updated 26 November 2008

# Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



57

55

47 979

48 961

74.6

67.1

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0).

Australian Capital Territory

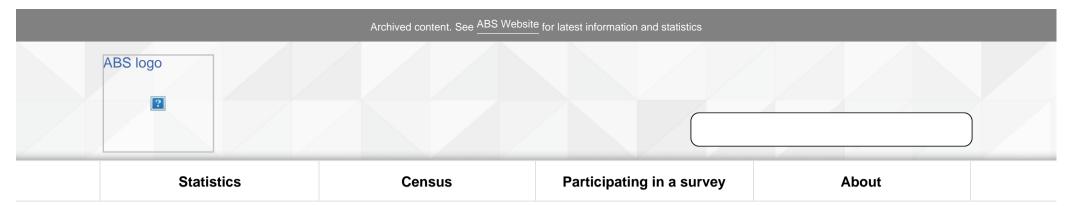
Mar Qtr 07

Mar Qtr 08

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

		Archived content.	See ABS Websit	e for	latest inforn	nation :	and s	statistics
--	--	-------------------	----------------	-------	---------------	----------	-------	------------



Contents

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



### **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**

	Canberra	Weighted average of 8 capital cities
	%	%
Jun Qtr 08		
Percentage change from previous period	1.2	1.5
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	4.4	4.5

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

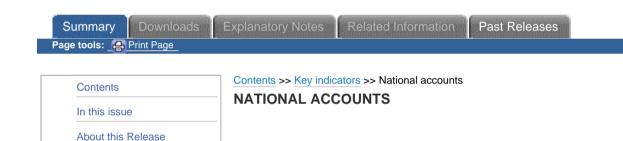
		Archived content.	See ABS Websit	e for	latest inforn	nation :	and s	statistics
--	--	-------------------	----------------	-------	---------------	----------	-------	------------



Contents

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



### **STATE FINAL DEMAND**(a): Chain volume measures

State final demand	Percentage change from previous quarter %
<b>—</b>	
0.504.0	0.5
8 534.0	0.5
8 536.0	-
8 520.0	-0.2
8 496.0	-0.3
	\$m 8 534.0 8 536.0 8 520.0

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

<sup>(</sup>a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

Archived content. See ABS Website	for	latest information	and statis	stics
-----------------------------------	-----	--------------------	------------	-------

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



### LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a): Trend

		May 2008	June 2008	July 2008
Australian Capital Territory				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	192.1	192.3	192.3
Change from previous month	'000	0.3	0.2	-
Percentage change from previous year	%	2.2	2.2	2.2
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	5.3	5.3	5.2
Change from previous month	'000	-	-	-0.1
Percentage change from previous year	%	-8.3	-6.1	-4.2
Australia				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	10 703.8	10 712.9	10 718.8
Change from previous month	'000	11.0	9.0	5.9

Percentage change from previous year	%	2.5	2.4	2.3
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	471.1	476.7	481.7
Change from previous month	'000	5.9	5.6	4.9
Percentage change from previous year	%	-0.6	1.4	2.6

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a): Trend

		May 2008	June 2008	July 2008
Australian Capital Territory				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	72.9	72.9	72.9
Change from previous month	% pts	0.1	-	-0.1
Change from previous year	% pts	-0.2	-0.1	-
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	2.7	2.7	2.7
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Australia				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	65.3	65.3	65.3
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	0.4	0.3	0.3
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	4.2	4.3	4.3
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	-0.1	-	-

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

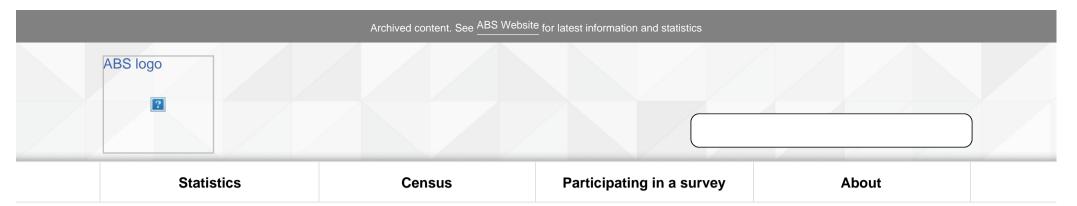
<sup>(</sup>a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

<sup>(</sup>a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

Archived content. See ABS Website for latest inform	ation and statistic	:5
---	---------------------	----



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



		Australian Capital Territory	Australia
Jun Qtr 08			
Turnover	\$m	1 088.0	57 134.2
Percentage change from previous period	%	-0.3	-0.2
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	-0.9	2.0

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

Archived content.	See ABS Website	for latest	information	and statistics
-------------------	-----------------	------------	-------------	----------------

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



### **BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend**

		Australian Capital Territory	Australia
April 2008			
Number of dwelling units	no.	191	12 729
Percentage change from previous month	%	11.0	-1.6
May 2008			
Number of dwelling units	no.	218	12 528
Percentage change from previous month	%	14.1	-1.6
June 2008			
Number of dwelling units	no.	256	12 415
Percentage change from previous month	%	17.4	-0.9

Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

<u>Previous Page</u> <u>Next Page</u>

This page last updated 26 November 2008

Archived content. See A	BS Website for latest information	and statistics
-------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------

<u>Creative commons</u> <u>Copyright</u> <u>Disclaimer</u> <u>Privacy</u> <u>Accessibility</u> <u>Staff login</u>

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



Contents
In this issue
About this Release
Contents

Contents >> Key indicators >> Housing finance

### **HOUSING FINANCE**

# HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, Total new housing commitments: Trend

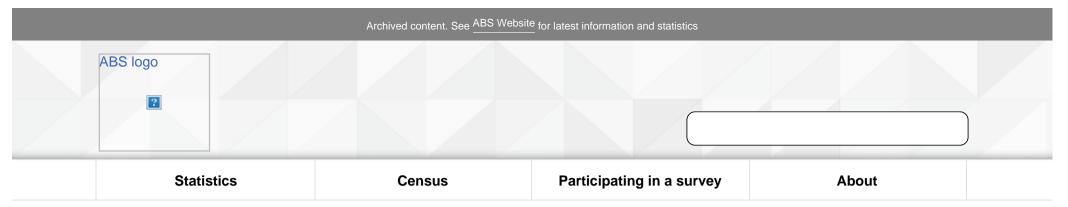
	Number of Commitments	Value of Commitments
	no.	\$'000
April 2008		
Australian Capital Territory	753	188 037
Australia	56 381	13 471 429
May 2008		
Australian Capital Territory	723	180 570
Australia	53 615	12 930 032
June 2008		
Australian Capital Territory	698	174 257
Australia	51 218	12 469 536

Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5609.0).

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

Archived content. See ABS Website	for latest information and statistics
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



In this issue About this Release Contents

### **HOUSE PRICE INDEX**

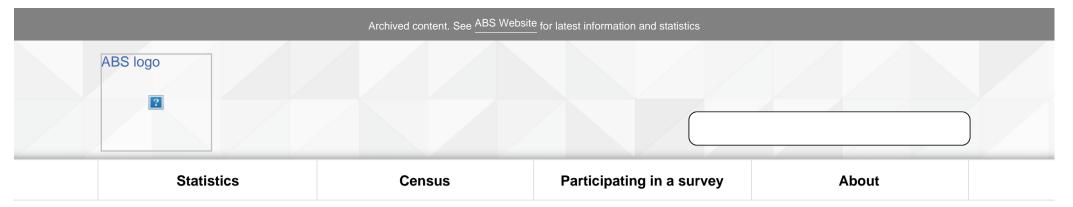
### **ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES**

	Canberra %	Weighted average of 8 capital cities %
Jun Qtr 08		
Percentage change from previous quarter to current quarter	-1.4	-0.3
Percentage change from corresponding quarter of previous year	7.2	8.2

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

**Previous Page** Next Page

#### Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008

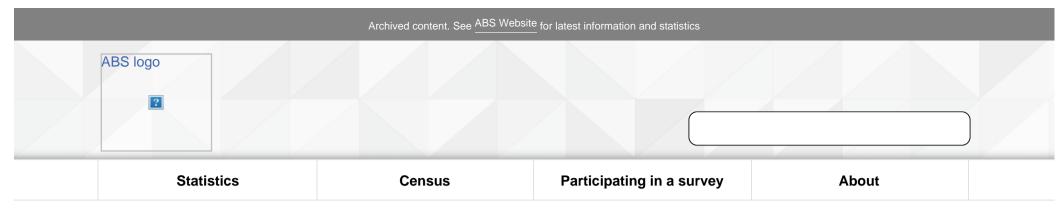


This section contains the following subsection:

Journal of fACTs
Education

Previous Page Next Page

#### Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



For the year ending 31 December 2007, the population of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) increased by 4 500 people, bringing the estimated resident population to 340 800. The annual growth rate was 1.3%, which was below the national average of 1.6%.

**Natural increase** accounted for 71% (3 200 persons) of the population growth, **Net interstate migration** accounted for 21% (960 persons) and **Net overseas migration** 8% (350 persons).

# **Country of birth**

According to the <u>2006 Census of Population and Housing</u>, a little over one in five (21.7%) ACT usual residents were born overseas, with the main overseas countries of birth being England (4% of ACT usual residents), New Zealand (1.2%), and China (1.1%). Nationally, 22.2% of Australian usual residents were born overseas.

## Health

ACT residents were the most long-lived people in Australia in 2006, with the highest life expectancy at birth - 80.0 years for males and 83.9 years for females. For Australia, average life expectancy at birth was 78.7 years for males and 83.5 years for females.

## **Sources**

Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2007 (cat. no. 3101.0)

2006 Census of Population and Housing

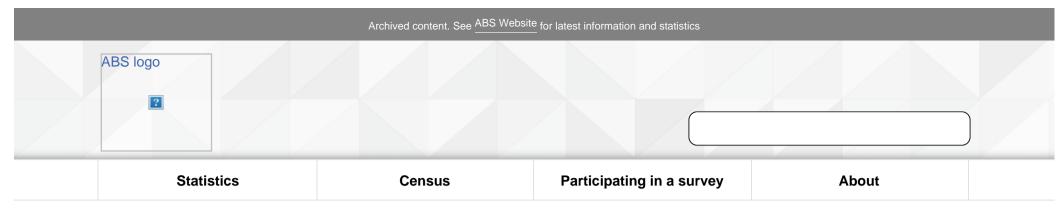
Deaths, Australia, 2006 (cat. no. 3302.0)

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics

Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



Contents

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



Introduction

The current Australian Capital Territory school system consists of pre-school, primary school (years K-6), high school (years 7-10) and college (years 11 and 12), which can be followed by university or Technical and Further Education (TAFE).

Statistics about education in the ACT are obtained from a number of sources. As well as the ABS, statistics are produced by the ACT Department of Education and Training (twice-yearly census of all government and non-government pre-school, primary and secondary schools), the Commonwealth Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations and the National Centre for Vocational Education and Research. This article focusses on schools and higher education in the ACT.

Key information about the education sector in the ACT:

■ By comparison with Australia, education contributes more to the ACT local economy. In dollar terms the education industry contributed 5.3% (\$1.1b) of the ACT's gross state product in 2006-07, compared with 4.5% of gross domestic product nationally (\$41.8b)

- There were 3,772 students attending preschool in the ACT, at February 2008.
- There were 59,841 students attending primary or secondary school in the ACT at February 2008, including 327 students in special schools.
- Approximately 24,000 students were enrolled in vocational education and training courses in the ACT in 2007.
- There were 28,574 students at higher education institutions in the ACT in 2006.

## Schools and students

SCHOOLS, By sector - Australian Capital Territory

	Government	Non-government	Total
	no.	no.	no.
February 2003	95	43	138
February 2004	96	43	139
February 2005	96	44	140
February 2006	95	44	139
February 2007	88	44	132
February 2008	84	44	128

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training: ACT Schools Census, February 2007 and February 2008; Census of ACT Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006; Census of ACT Non-Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006.

There are currently 84 government school locations, 12 fewer than in 2005. There are currently 44 non-government school locations, one more that in 2005.

SCHOOL STUDENTS ENROLLED, By school sector and level - Australian Capital Territory

	Primary school(a)	High school	College	Special school(b)	Total
Government					
February 2003	20 266	10 349	6 261	316	37 192
February 2004	19 668	10 317	6 035	313	36 333
February 2005	19 241	10 237	5 903	340	35 721
February 2006	19 033	10 095	6 013	322	35 463
February 2007	18 686	9 998	5 998	338	35 020

February 2008	18 467	9 816	5 848	327	34 458
Non-government					
February 2003	11 418	9 004	3 336	-	23 758
February 2004	11 650	9 146	3 370	-	24 166
February 2005	11 754	9 274	3 526	-	24 554
February 2006	11 815	9 342	3 522	-	24 679
February 2007	11 982	9 449	3 519	-	24 950
February 2008	12 265	9 482	3 636	-	25 383
Total					
February 2003	31 684	19 353	9 597	316	60 950
February 2004	31 318	19 463	9 405	313	60 499
February 2005	30 995	19 511	9 429	340	60 275
February 2006	30 848	19 437	9 535	322	60 142
February 2007	30 668	19 447	9 517	338	59 970
February 2008	30 732	19 298	9 484	327	59 841

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: ACT Department of Education and Training: ACT Schools Census, February 2007 and February 2008; Census of ACT Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006; Census of ACT Non-Government Schools, February 2004 to February 2006.

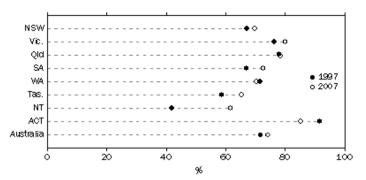
In February 2008 the majority of school students attended government schools. The propensity towards government schools was most pronounced in the primary school sector where 60.1% of school students attended government schools and 39.9% attended non-government schools. In the high school/college sector just over half (54.4%) of all students attended government schools at February 2008, while 45.6% attended non-government schools.

Figures shown in the table below show a steady decline in student numbers in the government sector, down 7.4% between 2003 and 2008. In contrast there was an increase in enrolments of 6.8% in the non-government sector over the same time period. Government primary schools experienced the largest decline in enrolments of the three school levels (primary, high school and college), down 8.9% from 2003 to 2008. Government high school enrolments fell 5.2%, and colleges 6.6% over the same period.

Overall, primary and secondary school student numbers declined by 1,109 (1.8%) between 2003 and 2008.

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes the Jervis Bay School.

<sup>(</sup>b) Only includes special students in special schools.



- (a) The number of school students in Year 12 expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group at the commencement of secondary schooling.
- (b) For further information on the calculation of apparent retention rates, see paragraphs 19 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes for Schools, Australia (cat. no. 42210).
- (c) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time. For details, see Explanatory Notes of Schools, Australia (cat. no. 422.10).

Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

Apparent retention rates measure the number of students in Year 12 as a percentage of their secondary schooling commencing cohort group (Year 7 for NSW, Vic., Tas, and the ACT and Year 8 for Qld, SA, WA and the NT). To calculate the rate, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 is divided by the number of full time students in the base year. The resultant figure is converted to a percentage. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these results, as this method of calculation does not take in to account a range of factors, including students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes in the school population. In small juristictions such as SA, Tas., NT and the ACT relatively small changes in student numbers can create apparently large movements in retention rates.

The ACT has historically exhibited higher than average apparent retention rates than Australia as a whole. The graph above shows the apparent retention rate declined by 6.4 percentage points between 1997 and 2007 for the ACT

(from 91.6% to 85.2%). Comparatively, all other states and territories, as well as Australia as a whole, have exhibited steady or increasing apparent retention rates over the same time period. Factors which could explain this decline in the ACT include more students choosing vocational education as a means of completing secondary schooling, students moving interstate between Year7/8 and Year 12, repeating a year of education and other net changes to the school population.

## STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF(a), Australian Capital Territory

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary schools							
Teaching staff(b)	FTE	1 931.7	1 980.3	2 049.6	2 076.7	2 070.1	2 079.7

Student/teaching staff ratio(c)	Ratio	16.7	16.1	15.4	15.0	15.0	14.8
Secondary schools							
Teaching staff(b)	FTE	2 291.0	2 321.1	2 323.0	2 322.6	2 328.9	2 288.5
Student/teaching staff ratio(c)	Ratio	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.5

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes ACT and Jervis Bay Territory government and non-government schools.

Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no.4221.0).

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) primary school teaching staff in the ACT increased by 148 FTE teachers over the period 2002 to 2007. Over that period the student/teaching staff ratio fell, from 16.7 FTE students per FTE teacher in 2002 to 14.8 in 2007. Teaching staff numbers in secondary schools remained relatively constant over the same period, as did the FTE student to FTE teacher ratio. There were 12.5 FTE students to each FTE teacher in ACT secondary schools in 2007. Comparatively, student/teaching staff ratios for Australia as a whole were 15.9 for primary and 12.1 for secondary.

## **Higher education**

STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education, by course type - Australian Capital Territory - 2006

	Higher degree(a)	Other post- graduate	Bachelor	Other under- graduate(b)	Enabling courses(c)	Non-award courses	Total
Australian Defence Force Academy	823	402	995	-	-	263 2	2 483
Australian National University	4 445	1 144	8 533	81	-	350	14 553
University of Canberra	2 148	928	7 652	4	16	110	10 858
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	105	119	451	-	-	5	680
Total	7 521	2 593	17 631	85	16	728	28 574

<sup>(</sup>b) Full-time equivalent.

<sup>(</sup>c) FTE student/teaching staff ratios are calculated by dividing the number of FTE students by the number of FTE teaching staff. Student/teaching staff ratios should not be used as a measure of class size. They do not take account of teacher aides and other non-teaching staff who may also assist in the delivery of school education.

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Comprises Doctorate by Research, Doctorate by Coursework, Master's by Research and Master's by Coursework.
- (b) Includes Associate degree.
- (c) A course of instruction provided to a person for the purpose of enabling the person to undertake a course leading to a higher education award. It does not include a course leading to a higher education award.

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, 2006 Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

In 2006 the Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Canberra (UC) accounted for 89% of the total tertiary student body of the ACT. UC also had the highest proportion of undergraduate students (71%). The university with the highest proportion of postgraduate students was the Australian Defence Force Academy (ADFA), with just under half of its student population undertaking postgraduate courses (49%). The only university offering enabling courses in 2006 was UC, and the university with the highest proportion of non-award course students was ADFA, with 11%.

STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education, by full-time/part-time status and sex - Australian Capital Territory - 2006

	Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females	Persons
	psns	psns	no.	no.	no.
Australian Defence Force Academy	1 087	1 396	2 042	441	2 483
Australian National University	10 500	4 053	7 187	7 366	14 553
University of Canberra	7 065	3 793	4 681	6 177	10 858
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus)	334	346	171	509	680
Total	18 986	9 588	14 081	14 493	28 574

Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, 2006 Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

In 2006, nearly three quarters of ANU students were full-time (72%), whereas over half of ADFA students were part-time (56%), the highest proportion of all higher education institutions in the ACT. ADFA had the highest proportion of male students (82%), and the Signadou campus of the Australian Catholic University (ACU) had the highest proportion of female students (75%).

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Indigenous students					
Australian Defence Force Academy (psns)	19	27	28	11	6
Australian National University (psns)	75	70	88	90	90
University of Canberra (psns)	101	98	97	93	85
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus) (psns)	7	5	3	4	7
Total (psns)	202	200	216	198	188
Proportion(a)					
Australian Defence Force Academy (%)	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.2
Australian National University (%)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
University of Canberra (%)	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Australian Catholic University (Signadou campus) (%)	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0
Total (%)	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

<sup>(</sup>a) Proportion of total students.

Source: <u>Department of Education</u>, <u>Employment and Workplace Relations</u>, Students 2006: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

The overall proportion of Indigenous students in each of the ACT universities remained steady over the 5 years from 2002 to 2006, with the exception of ADFA, where there was a decline from 19 students in 2002 (and a peak of 28 Indigenous students in 2004) to 6 students in 2006. In proportionate terms, this represents a decline from 1.0% in 2002 to 0.2% in 2006. Changes in Indigenous student numbers at ADFA was the main driver of changes to total Indigenous student numbers in the ACT from 2002 to 2006.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS, Enrolled in higher education by sex and onshore/offshore status Australian Capital Territory - 2006

	MalesF	MalesFemalesOnshore(a) Offshore(b)		Total overseas students	Overseas proportion of all students	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%
Australian Defence Force Academy	156	14	170	-	170	6.8
Australian National University	1 833	1 413	3 246	-	3 246	22.3
University of Canberra Australian Catholic University	1 224	1 141	1 234	1 131	2 365	21.8

(Signadou campus)	-	3	3	-	3	0.3
Total	3 213	2 570	4 652	1 131	5 783	20.2

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Students undertaking programmes of study conducted in Australia by Australian universities.
- (b) Students residing overseas for the term/semester who are undertaking programmes of study conducted by off-shore campuses of Australian universities.

Source: <u>Department of Education</u>, <u>Employment and Workplace Relations</u>, Students 2006: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

Overseas students accounted for 20% of all higher education students enrolled in the ACT in 2006. ANU had both the highest number of overseas students (3,246) and also the highest proportion of the total student body (22%). ANU and UC both had an almost even distribution of males and females among overseas students, with males in the ANU accounting for 57% of overseas students and in UC, 52%. All the overseas students at Signadou campus of ACU were female in 2006, and 92% of ADFA's overseas students were male. These proportions were similar to those of the total overall student bodies of each university.

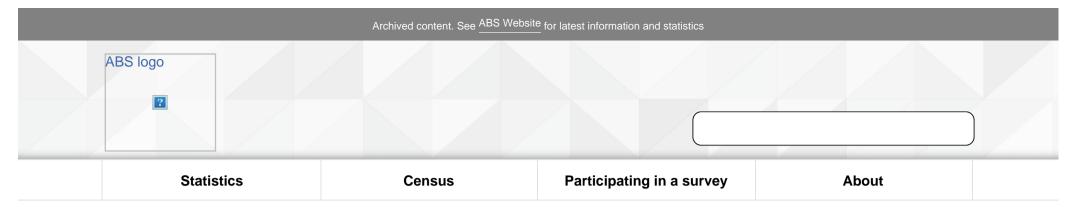
UC was the only university with offshore overseas students, and these students accounted for 48% of UC's total overseas students. The university offered joint programs at 13 overseas tertiary education providers in China, Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China), Singapore and Vietnam, with courses including Masters in Business Administration and Economic Law and Masters in Education and Leadership. Students undertake these programs overseas, and when completed receive a UC course award.

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics

Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



This section contains the following subsection:

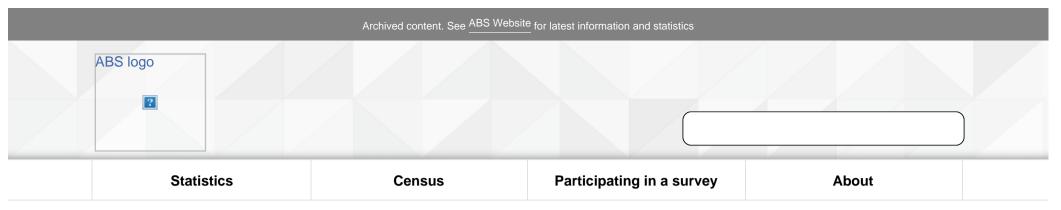
Journal of fACTs

National Accounts

Previous Page Next Page

#### Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics

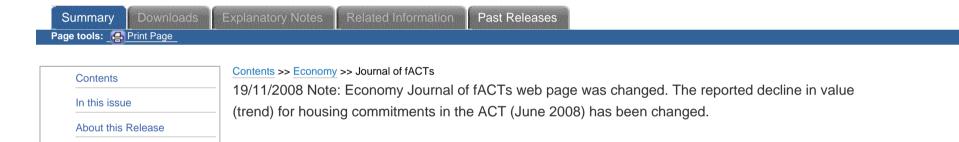
Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



Contents

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



Recent key releases during the last three months have included:

- labour force
- Consumer and House Price Indexes
- housing finance

**JOURNAL OF FACTS** 

- building approvals
- retail trade
- lending finance

#### **Labour Force**

Labour force for July 2008 - in trend terms the number of employed persons in the ACT was 192,300, unchanged from June 2008 and the number of unemployed was 5,200, a fall of 100 from June 2008. The trend unemployment rate remained at 2.7% between June and July 2008 and the participation rate also remained unchanged at 72.9%.

Nationally, the unemployment rate remained unchanged, in trend terms, between June and July 2008 (4.3%) The trend participation rate also remained unchanged (65.3%).

## **Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

At the All groups level, the CPI for Canberra increased by 1.2% in the June quarter 2008, resulting in an annual increase of 4.4% for the year to April 2008. This compared to 1.5% and 4.5% respectively for the average of the eight capital cities.

The groups contributing most to the 1.2% CPI increase for Canberra over April quarter 2008 were Transportation, Financial and insurance services, Alcohol and tobacco and Health. Partially offsetting the increases in these groups were marginal declines in Recreation and Food.

## Housing

Established house prices in Canberra decreased by 1.4% in the June quarter 2008 and increased by 7.2% annually. This compared with a decrease of 0.3% for the June quarter and an increase of 8.2% annually across the weighted average of eight capital cities. Established house prices in Adelaide rose the most in the year to June 2008 (16.2%) whilst prices in Perth decreased (-0.9%).

In trend terms, the number of housing commitments for owner occupation in the ACT, was 698 in June 2008. This was down on the number recorded in June 2007 (919). The value of these committments in June 2008 was approximately \$174 million (trend), down \$7 million from May 2008.

In original terms, the average loan size (derived) for ACT owner occupiers was \$262,000 in June 2008, up from \$252,800 in May 2008, and down \$4,000 from the high of \$266,000 recorded in December 2007.

In trend terms, the number of dwelling units approved in the ACT, increased by 38 (17%) in June 2008 to 256, from 218 in May 2008.

#### **Retail Trade**

Retail turnover in the ACT for June 2008 was \$383 million in trend terms. This was down \$800,000 (0.2%) on May 2008 and up \$5 million (1.3%) on June 2007. Comparatively, retail turnover decreased by less than 0.01% from May 2008 to June 2008 and increased by 3.7% between June 2007 and June 2008, for Australia as a whole.



Labour Force, Australia, July 2008 (cat. no. 6202.0)

Consumer Price Index, Australia, June 2008 (cat. no. 6401.0)

House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities, June 2008 (cat. no. 6416.0)

Housing Finance, Australia, June 2008 (cat. no. 5609.0)

Building Approvals, Australia, June 2008 (cat. no. 8731.0)

Retail Trade, Australia, June 2008 (cat. no. 8501.0)

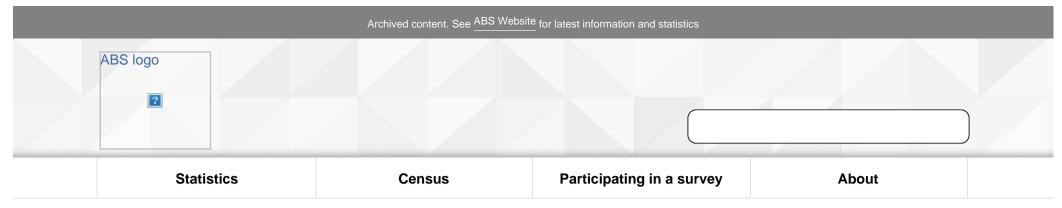
Lending Finance, Australia, June 2008 (cat. no. 5671.0)

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

## Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics

Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



About this Release

Contents

# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



Introduction

National accounts are designed to provide a systematic summary of national economic activity and at the broad level, reflect key economic flows: production, the distribution of incomes, consumption, saving and investment.

State Accounts are essentially a dissection of the Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimate, contained in <u>Australian System of National Accounts</u> (cat. no. 5204.0). The state and territory equivalents of GDP are referred to as Gross State Product (GSP) and they are presented annually in <u>Australian National Accounts</u>: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0). State estimates of final demand (i.e. State Final Demand) are the only state data available quarterly, in <u>Australian National Accounts</u>: <u>National Income</u>, <u>Expenditure and Product</u> (cat. no. 5206.0).

Australia's national accounts statistics are based on the latest international standard for national accounting - the System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA93). Australia's application of these standards is described in <u>Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods</u> (cat. no.

While national estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in SNA93, no such detailed standard is available for sub-national (regional/state) accounts. In the main, the national concepts are applicable to state accounts, but there remain a number of conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant at the state/territory level. Most issues arise for the Transport and storage, Communication services, and Finance and insurance industries (because production often takes place across state borders) and in the treatment of central government. In such cases, conventions need to be established which reflect data availability and/or the needs of users.

The following information papers provide information on topical issues and recent developments relating to national and state accounts:

- Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP(P) (cat. no. 5220.0.55.002).
- <u>Information paper: Experimental Estimates of Industry Multifactor Productivity, 2007</u> (cat. no. 5260.0.55.001).
- Quality Dimensions of the Australian National Accounts, 2007 (cat. no. 5216.0.55.002).
- <u>Introduction of Revised International Standards in ABS Economic Statistics in 2009, 2007</u> (cat. no. 5310.0.55.001).

The information paper Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP(P) provides detailed information about the methods and sources for the compilation of Gross Value Added (GVA) by industry (including Ownership of dwellings and Taxes less subsidies on products) for each state/territory which was introduced in 2007. This paper should be used in conjunction with 5216.0 to gain an understanding of the concepts, sources and methods used to compile the state accounts.

Additional information can also be found on the National Accounts Theme Page, including upcoming releases and changes.

#### **Gross State Product**

#### **GROSS STATE PRODUCT**

Australian Capital Territory									
		<b>Current prices</b>	Chain volu	me measures(a)					
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change					
2001-02	14 998.0	6.6	17 916.0	2.9					
2002-03	16 459.0	9.7	18 540.0	3.5					

2003-04	17 769.0	8.0	18 873.0	1.8
2004-05	18 828.0	6.0	19 334.0	2.4
2005-06	19 994.0	6.2	19 994.0	3.4
2006-07	21 586.0	8.0	20 985.0	5.0

(a) Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator (see paragraphs 30 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 5220.0). Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross State Product (GSP) is the state/territory equivalent of GDP for Australia. It represents the total market value of goods and services produced within a state or territory within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

In current prices, the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) GSP was \$21 586m in 2006-07, an increase of 8.0% over 2005-06. GSP increased by 5.0%, from \$19 994m to \$20 985m in chain volume terms over the same period. In comparison, Australia's GDP increased by 8.2% in current prices and 3.2% in chain volume terms between 2005-06 and 2006-07.

**GROSS STATE/DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Per capita** 

	A	ustralian Capi	tal Territory			Austra	ılia	
	Cu	rrent prices	Chain volume measures(a)		Cu	rrent prices		nain volume neasures(a)
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
2001-02	46 839.0	5.4	55 951.0	1.8	37 677.0	5.3	43 605.0	2.4
2002-03	51 054.0	9.0	57 509.0	2.8	39 574.0	5.0	44 466.0	2.0
2003-04	54 902.0	7.5	58 311.0	1.4	42 092.0	6.4	45 710.0	2.8
2004-05	57 764.0	5.2	59 316.0	1.7	44 368.0	5.4	46 447.0	1.6
2005-06	60 530.0	4.8	60 530.0	2.0	47 136.0	6.2	47 136.0	1.5
2006-07	64 591.0	6.7	62 793.0	3.7	50 264.0	6.6	47 954.0	1.7

(a) Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator (see paragraphs 30 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 5220.0). Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005-06.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

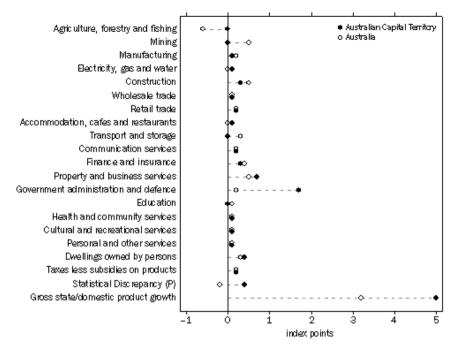
The ACT's GSP per capita was \$64 591 in current prices in 2006-07, an increase of 6.7% over 2005-06 and 28.5% higher than GDP per capita for Australia overall (\$50 264).

In chain volume terms, GSP for the ACT was \$62 793 per capita, which was 3.7% higher than in 2005-06 (\$60 530). GDP per capita for Australia was \$47 954 in 2006-07, 1.7% higher than in 2005-06 (\$47 136). GSP per capita for the ACT was 30.9% higher than Australia's GDP per capita in 2006-07, and the highest of all states and territories.

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED: Chain volume measures - 2006-07

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19	21 298
Mining	3	69 879
Manufacturing	340	101 325
Electricity, gas and water	471	21 811
Construction	1 468	67 363
Wholesale trade	369	46 010
Retail trade	944	56 851
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	394	20 468
Transport and storage	403	46 262
Communication services	495	25 283
Finance and insurance	711	72 693
Property and business services	2 626	117 591
Government administration and defence	6 014	39 646
Education	1 122	41 755
Health and community services	1 184	58 024
Cultural and recreational services	568	14 852
Personal and other services	540	18 430
Total all industries	19 418	917 739
Dwellings owned by persons	1 748	78 200
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 489	81 295
Statistical Discrepancy (P)	78	-1 520
Gross state/domestic product	20 985	998 274

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

GVA is the value of output at basic prices minus the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. The term is used to describe gross product by industry. State GVA in current prices is not directly compiled so the Australian GVA by industry is allocated to the states using factor income shares. GVA is compiled in volume terms; for most industries an output indicator approach is used to create the chain volume measures of GVA by industry for each of the states and territories.

In chain volume terms, Government administration and defence contributed the most to the growth of the ACT's GSP in 2006-07, with 1.7 percentage points (34.0%) of the 5% annual growth. The next largest contributor was Dwellings owned by persons, with 0.4 percentage points (8.0%). Australia's largest contributors to the 3.2% of GDP were Mining, Construction and Property and business services, each contributing 0.5 percentage points (15.6%).

#### **State Final Demand**

#### STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND

Australian	Capital Territory	Aus	stralia
<b>Current prices</b>	Chain volume measures(a)	Current prices	Chain volume measures(a)
\$m % change	\$m % change	\$m % change	\$m % change

2001-02	22 627.0	8.1	25 687.0	5.3	734 711.0	7.0	802 303.0	4.4
2002-03	25 469.0	12.6	27 915.0	8.7	796 199.0	8.4	849 594.0	5.9
2003-04	27 158.0	6.6	28 994.0	3.9	856 819.0	7.6	899 404.0	5.9
2004-05	29 387.0	8.2	30 331.0	4.6	915 266.0	6.8	942 173.0	4.8
2005-06	31 832.0	8.3	31 832.0	4.9	981 359.0	7.2	981 359.0	4.2
2006-07	34 802.0	9.3	33 624.0	5.6	1 054 420.0	7.4	1 021 655.0	4.1

<sup>(</sup>a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2005 - 06.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

State Final Demand (SFD) for the individual states and territories is conceptually equivalent to Domestic Final Demand (DFD) for Australia. It is the aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government.

In chain volume terms, SFD for the ACT was nearly \$34b in 2006-07, and increase of 5.6% over 2005-06. This compares with a 4.1% increase in DFD for Australia.

In current price terms, SFD for the ACT was \$35b in 2006-07, an increase of 9.3% over 2005-06. DFD for Australia increased by 7.4% over the same period.

## **COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND: Current prices - 2006-07**

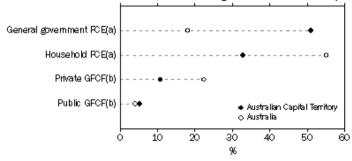
	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure		
General government	17 773	190 970
Households	11 464	581 873
Gross fixed capital formation		
Machinery and equipment	811	74 580
Non-dwelling construction	1 327	66 662
Livestock	-	1 421
Intangible fixed assets	267	13 778
Dwellings	985	64 096
Ownership transfer costs	356	17 973
Private	3 746	238 510
Public	1 820	43 067
State final demand	34 802	-

1 054 420

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

#### COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND, Percentage share: Current prices - 2006-07



(a) FCE: Final Consumption Expenditure. (b) GFCP: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

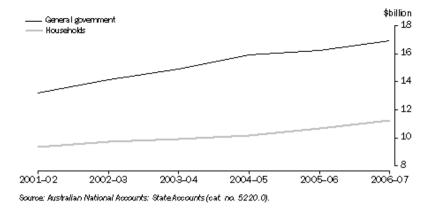
Final consumption expenditure is the net expenditure on goods and services by either public authorities (General government final consumption expenditure or GFCE) or persons and private non-profit institutions serving households (Household final consumption expenditure or HFCE). This is expenditure which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets.

By contrast, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) measures expenditure on fixed assets, and includes compensation of employees but not repair or maintenance of fixed assets. GFCF is divided into private and public corporations. By splitting final demand into these components, the structural differences between the ACT and Australia can be highlighted. Each of the components displayed in the table Components of Final Demand total to State Final Demand for ACT and Domestic Final Demand for Australia.

In current prices, GFCE represented 51.0% (\$18b) of SFD in the ACT in 2006-07, compared to 18.1% of DFD nationally.

In contrast, HFCE represented 32.9% (\$11b) of the total final demand in the ACT, compared to 55.2% of Australia's DFD.

There was also a significant difference in expenditure on private GFCF. It was proportionately lower in the ACT than for Australia as a whole in 2006-07, accounting for 10.8% of SFD in the ACT versus 22.6% of DFD nationally.



In chain volume terms, HFCE accounted for 39.8% of total final consumption expenditure in the ACT in 2006-07, with general government accounting for 60.2%. These proportions have remained relatively constant over time.

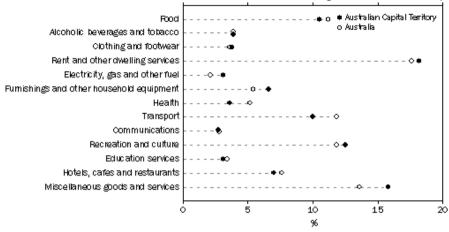
**HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: Current prices - 2006-07** 

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Food	1 202	64 926
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	452	22 403
Clothing and footwear	439	21 161
Rent and other dwelling services	2 085	102 205
Electricity, gas and other fuel	354	12 049
Furnishings and other household equipment	760	31 624
Health	414	30 312
Transport	1 147	68 629
Communications	305	16 220
Recreation and culture	1 436	68 632
Education services	358	20 007
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	811	44 331
Miscellaneous goods and services	1 812	79 374
Net expenditure interstate	-112	-
Total(a)	11 464	581 873

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

<sup>(</sup>a) Total for Australia includes net expenditure overseas.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Percentage share: Current prices - 2006-07

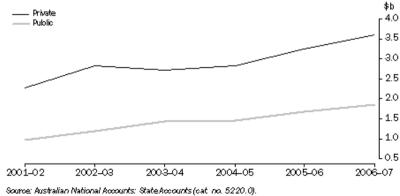


Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2006-07 those components of HFCE which took up the largest proportions of total expenditure were consistent between ACT households and households across Australia as a whole: Rent and other dwelling serviceswas the single largest expenditure item (18.2% for the ACT and 17.6% Australia as a whole), followed by Miscellaneous goods and services(15.8% for the ACT versus 13.6% nationally), then Recreation and culture (12.5% and 11.8% respectively).

Expenditure on Communications took up the lowest proportion of HFCE in 2006-07, for the ACT and Australia as a whole. For the ACT it accounted for 2.7% of HFCE, for Australia 2.8%.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, Australian Capital Territory: Chain volume measures



The ACT's expenditure on private fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$3.6b in 2006-07,

up 10.7% on the \$3.3b spent in 2005-06.

Expenditure on public fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$1.8b, up \$163m (9.7%) on 2005-06.

**TOTAL FACTOR INCOME: Current prices - 2006-07** 

	Value	% change from previous year
	\$m	%
	Australian Capital Territory	
Compensation of employees	13 378	10.9
Gross operating surplus	5 239	1.1
Gross mixed income	1 089	11.3
Total factor income	19 706	8.2
	Australia	
Compensation of employees	500 899	7.8
Gross operating surplus	345 856	10.7
Gross mixed income	85 551	3.0
Total factor income	932 305	8.4

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

Total Factor Income (TFI) is that part of the cost of producing the GDP which consists of gross payments to factors of production, these payments being compensation of employees and gross operating surplus. TFI represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross state/domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production, and imports.

TFI for the ACT grew by 8.2% (\$1 615m) in the 2006-07 financial year, to \$19 706m. This was close to the national average growth of 8.4% (\$7.8b to \$9.3b).

Of the components of factor income, Gross mixed income recorded the strongest growth over the previous financial year, at 11.3% (\$111m). Compensation of employees also had strong growth, at 10.9% (\$1 320m). Gross operating surplus was the weakest, recording 1.1% growth over the previous financial year (\$59m). In comparison, at the national level Gross operating surplus had the strongest growth with 10.7% (\$3.3b) - Compensation of employees grew by 7.8% (\$3.5b), and Gross mixed income by 3.0% (\$2 485m).

### **Gross Household Disposable Income Per Capita**

# GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA, By states and territories: Current prices

	2006-07
	\$
Australian Capital Territory	49 923
New South Wales	31 460
Victoria	31 965
Queensland	28 750
South Australia	28 964
Western Australia	31 562
Tasmania	26 752
Northern Territory	31 980
Australia	31 061

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross state product per capita does not measure income received by residents of a particular state or territory because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other states/territories or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other states/territories or from overseas). A measure that takes these interstate or overseas flows into account is gross household disposable income per capita.

Households in the ACT recorded the highest level of gross household disposable income per capita of all states and territories in 2006-07, in current price terms. At \$49 923 per capita, this was nearly \$18 000 more than the next highest juristiction, the Northern Territory (\$31 980) and nearly \$19 000 higher than for Australia as a whole. Tasmania recorded the lowest gross household disposable income per capita in 2006-07 (\$26 752).

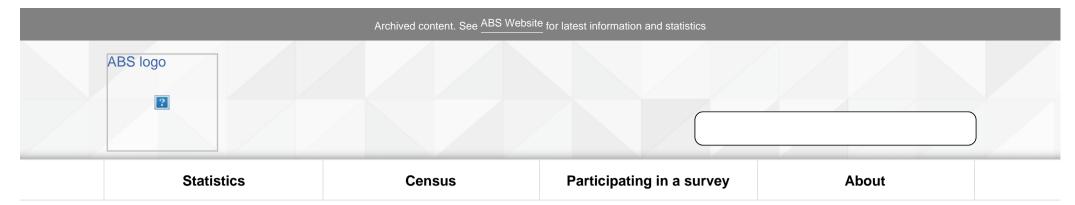
Differences between states and territories are driven by a number of factors: average wage levels; proportion of the population in employment; the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent, including that imputed to owner occupiers. For example, one reason for the high level recorded for the ACT is the territory's high labour force participation rate - in June 2007 the trend participation rate for the ACT was 73.1%, versus 64.9% for Australia as a whole.

Previous Page Next Page

This page last updated 26 November 2008

Archived content.	See ABS Website	for latest	information	and statistics
-------------------	-----------------	------------	-------------	----------------

Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008

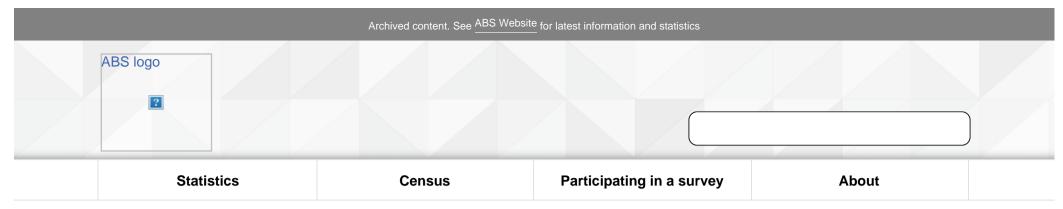


This section contains the following subsection : Journal of fACTs

Previous Page Next Page

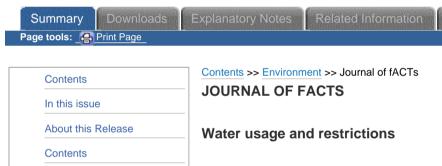
#### Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics

Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



The ACT has been under mandatory water restrictions since December 2002. During this time, the total annual water consumption, measured by ActewAGL, has dropped. In the 2002-03 financial year the ACT's total annual water consumption was 65,569 ML, declining to 51,062 ML in 2006-07.

Past Releases

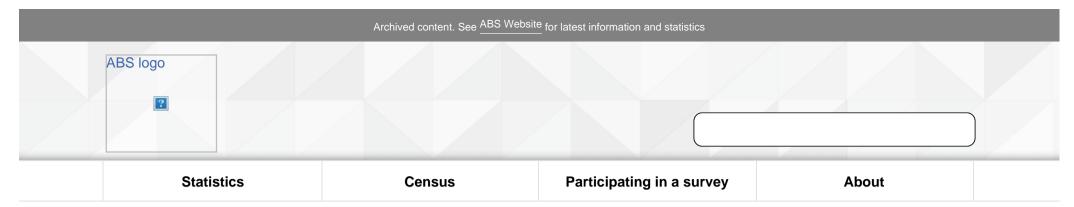
As at May 2008, stage 3 water restrictions apply within the ACT, with an Autumn target of 112 ML per day. During summer 2007-08, the water consumption target was 139 ML per day - the average consumption recorded during this time was 127 ML per day.

#### Climate and rainfall

The Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) recorded 565.8mm of rainfall at Canberra Airport during 2007. This was approximately 57mm below the historical annual average of 632.2mm. The wettest months of 2007 were February, June, November and December, with more than 90mm of rainfall recorded in each of

	According to the BoM, 2007 was the warmest year on record in terms of average annual mean temperatures. The average minimum temperature recorded at Canberra Airport was 8.3°C, while the average maximum temperature recorded was 21.2°C.						
	The coldest temperature recorded in 2007 was -4.7°C (recorded on 17 July), while the hottest was 40.5°C (recorded on 12 January).						
	Sources						
	ActewAGI	<u>L</u>					
	Bureau of	f Meteorology					
	Previous Pa	<u>age</u>			<u>Next F</u>	<u>Page</u>	
			This page last updated	26 November 2008			
		Ar	rchived content. See ABS Website	or latest information and sta	atistics		
Creative com	mons	Copyright	Disclaimer	Privacy	Accessibility	Staff login	

these months.



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008



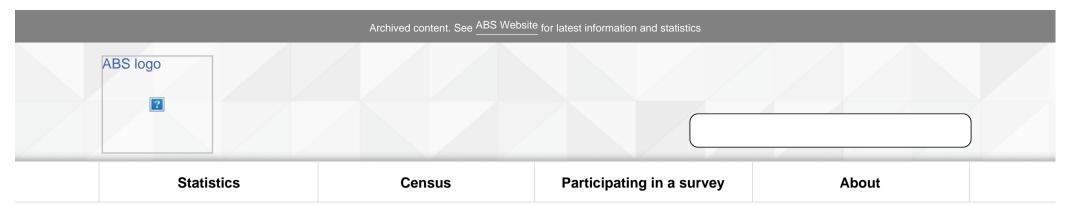
This section contains the following subsection:

Map and Population of the Australian Capital Region

Previous Page Next Page

#### Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics

Creative commons Copyright Disclaimer Privacy Accessibility Staff login



# 1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Aug 2008

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 20/08/2008

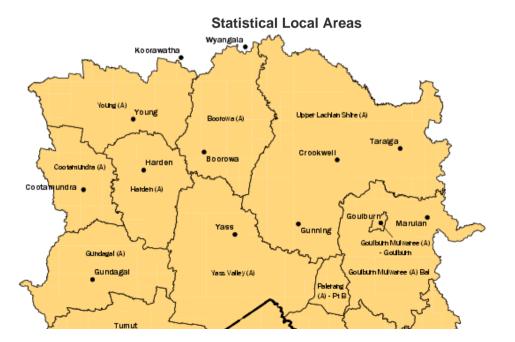


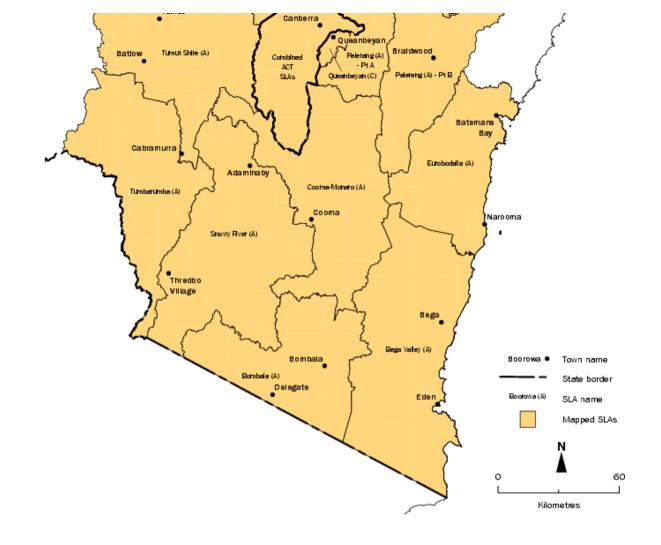
Contents
In this issue
About this Release
Contents

 $\underline{Contents} >> \underline{Australian\ Capital\ Region} >> \underline{Map\ and\ Population\ of\ the\ Australian\ Capital\ Region}$ 

# MAP AND POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

Map of the Region





# **Population**

# ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a), Australian Capital Region - by Statistical Local Area

2007 persons			2007 persons	
Australian Capital Territory				
Acton	p1 938	Duffy	p3 132	
Ainslie	p5 054	Fisher	p3 120	

Braddon	p3 873	Holder	p2 733
Campbell	p3 310	Rivett	p3 190
City	p767	Stirling	p2 117
Dickson	p2 077	Stromlo	p65
Downer	p3 533	Waramanga	p2 601
Duntroon	p3 333 p1 770	Weston	p2 00 1 p3 294
Dunitoon	ртто	Weston Creek-Stromlo -	p3 294
Hackett	p2 972	SSD Bal	p16
Kowen	p49	Banks	p5 176
Lyneham	p4 732	Bonython	p3 176 p3 462
Majura	p125	Calwell	p6 063
O'Connor	p5 244	Chisholm	p5 458
Reid	p1 673	Conder	p5 438 p5 309
Russell	•	Fadden	p3 288
Turner	p - p3 354	Gilmore	p3 268 p2 954
Watson	p4 474	Gordon	p8 109
Aranda	·	Govrie	·
Belconnen Town Centre	p2 492	Greenway	p3 296 p1 217
Belconnen - SSD Bal	p3 241 p43	Isabella Plains	p1 217 p4 406
Bruce	p43 p3 922	Kambah	p4 400 p16 083
Charnwood	p3 922 p3 148	Macarthur	p1 594
Cook	p3 148 p2 968	Monash	p5 639
	p6 480		· ·
Dunlop		Oxley Richardson	p1 855
Evatt	p5 686		p3 305
Florey	p5 265	Theodore	p4 167
Flynn Fraser	p3 631	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal Wanniassa	p66
	p2 222	Barton	p8 207
Giralang Hawker	p3 364		p1 058
	p2 959	Deakin	p2 680
Higgins Holt	p3 163	Forrest	p1 275
	p4 907	Fyshwick	p55
Kaleen	p7 867	Griffith Harman	p4 213
Latham McKellar	p3 825		p98
	p2 826	Hume	p4
Macgregor	p3 618	Jerrabomberra	p12
Macquarie	p2 516	Kingston	p2 824
Melba	p3 434	Narrabundah	p5 747
Page	p2 777	Oaks Estate	p250
Scullin	p2 874	Parkes	p6
Spence	p2 718	Pialligo	p117
Weetangera	p2 668	Red Hill	p3 254

Chifley	p2 374	Symonston	p479
Curtin	p5 359	Yarralumla	p3 031
Farrer	p3 504	Amaroo	p6 115
Garran	p3 342	Gungahlin	p4 681
Hughes	p3 047	Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	p17
Isaacs	p2 509	Hall	p354
Lyons	p2 524	Harrison	p1 154
Mawson	p2 993	Mitchell	p4
O'Malley	p748	Ngunnawal	p9 368
Pearce	p2 579	Nicholls	p7 239
Phillip	p2 008	Palmerston	p5 929
Torrens	p2 331	Remainder of ACT	p292
Chapman	p2 810		

## Australian Capital Region - remainder

Palerang (A) - Pt A	p9 906
Queanbeyan (C)	p38 593
Boorowa (A)	p2 342
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	n21 021
- Goulburn	p21 021
Goulburn Mulwaree (A)	p6 306
Bal	ро 300
Harden (A)	p3 683
Palerang (A) - Pt B	p3 513
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	p7 329
Yass Valley (A)	p14 112
Young (A)	p12 535
Bega Valley (A)	p32 655
Eurobodalla (A)	p36 771
Bombala (A)	p2 635
Cooma-Monaro (A)	p10 142
Snowy River (A)	p7 727
Cootamundra (A)	p7 527
Gundagai (A)	p3 813
Tumut Shire (A)	p11 238
Tumbarumba (A)	p3 672

<sup>-</sup> nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

<sup>(</sup>a) The dataset contains estimates of the resident population of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) as at 30 June 2007. Data are

preliminary for 2007, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. SLAs are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2007 Edition for all years. Further information about the estimates in this dataset, including advice about limitations, should be obtained from the Explanatory Notes of Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

**Previous Page** 

This page last updated 26 November 2008

Archived content. See ABS Website for latest information and statistics							
	Creative commons	Copyright	Disclaimer	Privacy	Accessibility	Staff login	